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THE SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES OF CROATIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 29 March 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the decision of the Sabor (Parliament) of the Republic of Croatia dated 28 March 1995, concerning the possible new international peace-keeping force in Croatia.

I would kindly request your assistance in distributing this letter and its annex as document of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly under item 92 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Decision of the Sabor (Parliament) of Croatia
dated 28 March 1995

The House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia at its twenty-fourth session held on 28 March 1995,

Taking note of the report by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia, Dr. Mate Granić, concerning the Copenhagen agreement relating to Croatia's international negotiations on the establishment of new peace mechanisms designed to facilitate the peaceful reintegration of the temporarily occupied territories into the constitutional and legal system of the Republic of Croatia;

Recalling its earlier decisions and resolutions, especially its request of 23 September 1994, its decision of 7 October 1994, and its declaration of 27 January 1995;

Has made the following

DECISION

1. The Parliament of the Republic of Croatia stands by its decision of 27 January 1995 to terminate the UNPROFOR mandate in the Republic of Croatia as of 31 March 1995.

In recognizing the appeals of the international community to continue an international presence in Croatia and in order to facilitate a peaceful solution on its own soil, the Republic of Croatia is prepared to accept an international force with a new mandate to be established through the United Nations following the termination of the present United Nations forces' (UNPROFOR) mandate on 31 March 1995, in compliance with the request by the Republic of Croatia.

2. The new international force, in both its name and its mandate, should be specifically defined for the Republic of Croatia, and should explicitly include in its name a reference to Croatia. In this respect, it should be separated from the international forces assigned to other States involved in the crisis in the south-east of Europe.

3. The mandate of the international force must clearly ensure the proper and efficient control of Croatia's international borders with Serbia/Montenegro and the part of Croatia's borders with Bosnia-Herzegovina under the control of the paramilitary units of Croatian Serbs. The mandate must also bring the border-crossing regime in those areas not controlled by Croatian authorities in line with Croatia's sovereignty, especially in line with United Nations Security Council resolution 820 (1993), paragraph 12, and United Nations Security Council resolution 769 (1992).

4. The United Nations mandate should include the following active measures for peace promotion:

(a) The disarmament and disbandment of all armed rebel groups and units and the demilitarization of the occupied Croatian territories;

(b) The withdrawal of all occupying forces from the occupied territories of the Republic of Croatia as well as preventing the entry of new forces or units into Croatia from Serbia/Montenegro or forces of the Bosnian Serbs from the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

(c) Creating conditions for the safe return of all displaced persons;

(d) Ensuring the protection and safety of all persons who lived in the presently occupied territories of the Republic of Croatia before the Serbian aggression;

(e) Creating conditions for the immediate restoration of Croatian authority in the so-called pink zones and subsequently in all the presently occupied territories of the Republic of Croatia in accordance with the Croatian Constitution and the Constitutional Law on Human Rights and Freedoms and the Rights of Ethnic Communities or Minorities;

(f) Organizing local police forces corresponding to the pre-war national composition of local population; and

(g) Implementing other relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, especially resolutions 815 (1993), 871 (1993) and 947 (1994), as well as United Nations General Assembly resolution 49/43.

5. The so-called Vance plan, an interim solution adopted prior to the international recognition of the Republic of Croatia and its admission to United Nations membership, is considered by the Croatian Parliament as an unacceptable legal and political basis for the continued presence and operation of international forces in the territory of the Republic of Croatia.